THE

# North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 441. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

## INTIMATIONS.

### NOTICE.

[illegible] parties having Claims against Geo. Mottley, Esq., are requested to send in their accounts, and all parties Indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment to

Fredk. P. WEBB.

tf Shanghai, 18th December, 1858.

### NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. Vacher,
J. F. H. Trautmann,
J. F. Carter,
and C. D. Lalcaca.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Gustav Christian Schwabe, and Frederick Bowen, under the firm of G. C. SCHWABE & Co. is this day dissolved by lapse of time.

All outstanding accounts will be liquidated by their successors Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.

15ja Shanghai, 31st December, 1858.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, under the firm of BOWER, HANBURY & Co., and will continue the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. G. C. Schwabe & Co. at this Port.

FREDERICK BOWER.
THOMAS HANBURY.

15ja Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Brouchall in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* Mr. James [illegible] will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
*By their Attorney.* W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that in consequence of the Death of Mr. Tartarin the business hitherto conducted by LEGRAND, TARTARIN & Cie., will from this date be carried on under the firm of

LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. Richards & Co. or Richards & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
*Sole Partner.*

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Richards & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. Franz Knoop is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

MR. HASSUMBHOY PARPIA is about to leave this place. The business of our Firm will be henceforward conducted by Mr. Merallybhoy Mahomed who is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

KESSOWJEE SEWJEE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st December, 1858.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE established in Shanghai a branch of my Firm for the transactions of a Mercantile Business, and Mr. Rahim Hemraj is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, on *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
*of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.*

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

### NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and Mr. Hubert Marshall Murray Gray are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

### NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* Current Accounts can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 { per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do., „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
*Manager.*

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

### NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

Woollen Goods selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

Cotton Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

American Drills and Sheetings, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
*Commission Merchant,*

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

## INSURANCES.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

*Trustees,*

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

### "HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

### THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thonson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

## INSURANCES.

### NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

### HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae. 1855.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae. 1st August, 1850.

## FOR SALE.

### "PERUVIAN SYRUP" *or* PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

THE undersigned have for sale the above valuable medicine, and can highly recommend it as a good cure for diseases of the *Blood, Dyspepsia* or *General Debility.*

FRAZAR & Co.,
*Bridge Street two doors from the Yang-king-pang Creek.*

tf Shanghai, 25th December, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

*Also,*

Tables shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

### WORKS ON SALE.

*At the London Mission Printing Office,*
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ............... | *Tls.* 2.0.0 |
| FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ..................... | 10.0.0 |
| CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ............ | 10.0.0 |
| ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ............ | 10.0.0 |
| ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., .......... | 2.0.0 |
| COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., .......... | 2.0.0 |
| FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ........ | 1.0.0 |
| ANCIENT CHINA. 1 vol. 8vo., .... | 2.0.0 |
| THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, .... | 1.5.0 |
| THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," .......... | 0.5.0 |
| GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ..................... | 1.0.0 |
| THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, | 0.5.0 |
| ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, .................... | 0.7.5 |
| GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, .. | 1.0.0 |
| NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ........ | 0.5.0 |
| FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ............ | 1.0.0 |
| NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ........ | 2.0.0 |
| GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ..................... | 2.0.0 |
| MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ................ | 3.0.0 |
| CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for ............................ | 1.0.0 |
| ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ..................... | 2.0.0 |
| GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ..................... | 2.0.0 |

## FOR SALE.

### LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. Loureiro.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
*Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.*

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

### FOR SALE.

*Price One Tael per Copy,*

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

*at*
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
*and*
Kupferschmid & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

### BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

| | *price per copy.* |
|---|---|
| WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...... | $7.00 |
| Do. Commercial Guide, ........ | 3.00 |
| The same with map of China, | 3.50 |
| Do. Map of China, Mounted, .... | 2.00 |
| Do. „ „ Pocket, ...... | 1.00 |
| Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map. | |

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

### FOR SALE,

*At the North-China Herald Office,*

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

## PUBLIC SALE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be disposed of by Public Auction, on or before *January 10th*, 1859, at Foochow.

The brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
*Shanghai & Foochow.*

8ja Shanghai, 20th December, 1858.

## HOUSES & LAND.

### TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. Champtons, Hanbury & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. Salabelle & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. Moncreiff, Grove & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

### AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

Price 1 Mex: Dollar per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEwen & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ....Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

*Washing One Tael per month extra.*

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

### MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.

Barrier Road, Shanghai.

### FRAZAR & CO.,

*Commission Merchants, Ship Chandlers, and Store-keepers.*

Bridge Street, back of H. Fogg & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

### McKENZIE & CO.,

*Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.*

NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

### H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*SHANGHAE.*

### HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.

*SHANGHAE.*

### KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
*Near the French Consulate.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

### SAEKEE & CO.,

*Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

### ALGAR & STREET,

*Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.*

THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

### APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT SINGAPORE.

*In the matter of* ABRAHAM SOLOMON *of Singapore, Merchant, residing in No.* 511, *North Bridge Road, lately carrying on business at Boat Quay in Singapore.—An Insolvent.*

ON Friday, the 29th day of October last, it was ordered that *Saturday, the 25th day of February*, 1860, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said *Insolvent* be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said *Insolvent* at the time of the filing of his Petition for relief.

GEO. W. LE CERF,
*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office,
Singapore, 10th November, 1858. 15ja

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THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
*of the*
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
was held within the Company's Head Office, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, on *Monday the 1st day of November*, 1858.—

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., W.S., *in the Chair.*

The Balance Sheet of the Company's Affairs, as at *25th May* 1858, the Report by the Auditor, and various Statements exhibiting the progress and position of the Company, were laid before the Meeting; also a Report by the Directors, in which the following results were communicated:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The *New Assurances* effected during the year amounted to ........ | £316,809 10 4 |
| The *Corresponding Annual Premiums* being ................. | 11,507 7 10 |
| The *Annual Revenue*, after deducting all Assurances abandoned, surrendered, or otherwise cancelled, as at 25th May 1858, was ..................... | 92,519 4 11 |
| The *Accumulated Fund*, as at same date, amounted to .......... | 208,332 13 5 |
| The *Amount of Claims by Death* for the Year was .............. | 29,753 19 4 |

The following Table, showing the satisfactory progress of the Company from its commencement, was also submitted:—

| DATE. | *New Assurances effected in each Year.* £ s. d. | *No. of Deaths.* | *Claims by Death.* £ s. d. | *Revenue of each year.* £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nine Months ending May 25, 1847. | 102,274 11 0 | 0 | .. .. .. | 5,290 12 1 |
| Year ending May 25, 1848. | 160,502 12 0 | 2 | 870 15 3 | 11,742 17 0 |
| 1849. | 129,938 15 0 | 6 | 3,449 19 0 | 15,250 17 6 |
| 1850. | 162,492 8 0 | 3 | 2,699 19 0 | 20,423 10 9 |
| 1851. | 154,405 13 7 | 7 | 4,699 18 0 | 26,550 1 7 |
| 1852. | 205,111 17 0 | 7 | 3,249 19 0 | 37,523 16 5 |
| 1853. | 256,311 11 10 | 12 | 6,649 15 0 | 47,335 11 0 |
| 1854. | 308,368 17 10 | 21 | 11,299 16 0 | 58,673 3 0 |
| 1855 | 319,371 3 8 | 32 | 17,239 16 0 | 67,451 12 10 |
| 1856. | 339,623 6 0 | 31 | 17,916 5 0 | 76,686 17 2 |
| 1857. | 304,190 8 0 | 27 | 17,319 17 0 | 84,801 12 9 |
| 1858. | 316,809 10 4 | 47 | 29,753 19 4 | 92,519 4 11 |

With reference to the amount of Claims during the year, the Report proceeded as follow:—

"The only point which requires special explanation is the amount of claims by death, which, though still very limited, is larger comparatively than in any previous year. The Directors have already referred to the cause generally, but it is well to show particularly to what extent the Indian Mutinies have increased these claims.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Deaths during the year were 47, the Claims being.................. | £29,753 19 4 |
| Of this sum there arose, in consequence of the Indian Mutinies, 12 deaths, bringing claims for ............ | 7,299 19 0 |
| Leaving............ | £22,454 0 4 |

which would have been about one per cent. on the sum Assured, and one per cent. on the number of lives at risk, a very low rate of mortality similar to that which has obtained during the previous years of the Company. The extra loss in connection with the Indian mutinies has thus been only about £7,000, a sum of comparatively small amount, and the Directors congratulate the Proprietors sincerely upon this most satisfactory result, for, certainly, when the outbreak took place, a much larger loss was anticipated. The Directors have, at the same time, the satisfaction of stating that they did not, during the whole period of the alarming state of the East, depart from the principles on which they had established their Indian business, continuing to effect Assurances on military lives at the usual military rates, without insisting upon increased terms, satisfied that, by a steady adherence to these principles, although the Company incurred a certain present increased risk, they would reap the benefit of it in future years. In the changed prospect of affairs in India the Directors do not think that they are now unwarranted in looking to that quarter as a field of business which will soon yield a large increase—the European population of India will hereafter be much larger than it has ever been, and the Directors are satisfied that the time has now arrived when they should take up a more extended position in that country than they have yet done; a subject to which their attention is particularly directed."

The Report then concluded as follows:—

"The Directors, before declaring the Dividend, have only, in conclusion, to draw attention to the fact, that the year now current is the Company's BONUS YEAR. At 25th May 1859, the second division of profits falls to be made, and the Directors confidently trust that all interested in the institution will do their utmost endeavour to make the year a great and profitable one for the Company, by persuading as many of their friends as possible to join it by assurance."

The Report gave much satisfaction to the meeting, and was unanimously approved of.

The election of two new Directors at the Head-Office, in place of those retiring by rotation, in terms of the Company's Acts of Parliament, was then proceeded with; after which a vote of thanks was given to the Board of Direction at home and abroad, also to the Office-Bearers of the Company, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILL. THO. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Secretary.*
Edinburgh, 5, George St., 1st November. 1858.

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NOTICE.

MR. KHAN MAHOMED DHURUMSEY is about to leave this place, the business of our Firm will be henceforward conducted by ~~Mr. LUDDABHOY TARMOHOMED who is autho-~~rized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th January, 1859.

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NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8¼in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

*Also,*

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.,
*Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.*
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

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FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle.
Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday next, the 10th instant.*

A quantity of Masts, Spars, Sails, Bower Anchors, Chains, Standing Rigging, Running Gear, Blocks, Cooking Stoves, a lot of old Iron, new Water Casks, best Hamburg Salt Beef in tierces of 336 lbs., Salt Pork in 300 lbs. casks, Mustard in small Kegs, Lime Juice in 5 gall. Jars, fine Table Salt in 3½ doz. Jars each Cask, Cabin Bread, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M., on the premises of P. F. RICHARDS.

Goods on view *To-day.*

KNOOP & Co.
o Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold on *Tuesday next, the 11th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M., unless previously disposed of by private sale.

A Lot of Land situated on Poo-tung point, with a water frontage on the River, measuring 18 *mow*. For particulars apply to

H. FOGG & Co.,
*Auctioneers.*
o Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT. the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, ...... | Nov. 9 | Singapore, ...... | Dec. 17 |
| Bombay, ...... | Dec. 2 | Hongkong, ...... | Dec. 28 |
| Calcutta, ...... | Nov. — | New York, ...... | Oct. 24 |
| Galle, ........ | Dec. 7 | | |

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 12 Sept.
Shanghai, 3 Sept.
Received per Post,—
*vid* Marseilles.. 30 Oct.
*vid* Southampton 4 Nov.

Hongkong, 28 Sept.
Shanghai, 20 Sept.
Received per Electric Telegraph 7 Nov.

MAIL of 25th Nov. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Jany. 10th—Shanghai, Jany. 19th. Last year it was received Jany. 25th per *Formosa.*

DIED.—On 18th ult., near Ningpo, CHARLES, the infant Son of the Rev. Charles Hall, aged nine months.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
*taken by*
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
*in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

| | *Ending 7th Jan.*, 1859. | | *Ending 7th Jan.*, 1858. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Max.* | *Min.* | *Max.* | *Min.* |
| 1.— | 46 | 33 | 53 | 44 |
| 2.— | 37 | 28 | 50 | 40 |
| 3.— | 40 | 27 | 54 | 43 |
| 4.— | 40 | 32 | 56 | 51 |
| 5.— | 45 | 31 | 54 | 49 |
| 6.— | 47 | 34 | 55 | 43 |
| 7.— | 41 | 32 | 47 | 40 |

*To be continued weekly.*

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LATEST QUOTATIONS.
*(Friday Evening.)*

EXCHANGE...............No quotations.

OPIUM.

| | *Malwa* Tls. | *New Patna* Tls. | *Old Patna* Tls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | 455 — | 512 a 522 | 500 — |
| " 3 | 450 — | 520 a 528 | 500 — |
| " 4 | 445 — | 520 a 528 | 500 — |
| " 5 | 415 — | 520 a 526 | 500 — |
| " 6 | 445 — | 522 a 528 | 500 — |
| " 7 | 445 — | 524 a 530 | 502 — |

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Mrs. Muirhead, Messrs. J. Jarvie, J. F. Buxey, L. Tarmahomed, and Cockie. Per *Dove*, Mr. Consul Robertson, and Mr. A. Wylie.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Mrs. Kingsmill. Per *Aden*, Mr. & Mrs. Warden, Capt. Gorahm, Messrs. Wm. Blenkin, F. Reiche, and R. Brand.

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THE London mail of 25th November is due by P. & O. Company's Steamer at Hongkong on the 10th and here on the 19th, we shall probably receive it earlier by a private steamer. Last year it did not arrive until the 25th per *Formosa.* By this opportunity we may expect replies to dates from hence of 20th Sept. The telegram announcing the arrival of that mail at Alexandria was received in London on the 7th of November two days before the last mail was dispatched. Lord Elgin's Japan Treaty went home by that mail, in charge of Mr. Loch, the draft had been sent by the mail of the 4th.

THE day appointed for the dispatch of the next mail from here is Friday the 21st inst. It should arrive in England on the 16th March, and answers may be expected here on or about the 15th of May.

THE Chinese Imperial High Commissioners, who still remain in Shanghai, visited His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary yesterday.

H. M. Gun-boat *Lee*, Lieut. Jones, Commander, made her appearance in the river on Saturday afternoon with the Ambassador's flag at the main, and dropped anchor shortly after 3 o'clock, under a salute of 19 guns. Lord Elgin together with all the members of the Embassy after a most adventurous cruize up the Yang-tsze Kiang, as far as Han-kow have it appears performed the greater portion of the return voyage in this small vessel.

A POSTSCRIPT containing some particulars of this expedition was published by us on Saturday evening and is inserted below.

### THE EXPEDITION TO HANKOW.

THE importance in a political and commercial point of view, combined with the geographical interest that attaches to the expedition up the Yang-tsze Kiang which has just been accomplished, seems to impose the obligation upon those who have returned from it, of furnishing the public with some account of the character and capabilities of that celebrated river, as well as of the varied incidents which attended its exploration. It does indeed rarely fall to the lot of those engaged in an enterprize of such a nature, to add to the interest of traversing unknown waters, and to the pleasure of gazing for the first time upon scenes never yet described, the excitement of forcing their way through a hostile country, and the satisfaction of achieving a valuable political result.

Capt. Osborn, and the officers under his command deserve the highest credit for the success which has attended this effort to penetrate into the interior of China, and although they are now condemned to pass, in all probability, some months in the heart of the country, they must derive no small consolation from the consciousness of the fact, that in ascending for the first time an unknown river for a distance of upwards of 600 miles from its mouth, in a ship of 1,300 tons and drawing 16 feet of water, they have accomplished a feat unrivalled in the annals of inland navigation and river exploration.

We have been favored with the following interesting narrative of the Expedition which we are permitted to give in the writer's own words.

"The squadron consisting of the *Retribution, Furious, Cruizer, Dove* and *Lee*, it will be remembered left the mouth of the Shanghai river on the morning of the 9th of last November.

For the first week we made but little progress in consequence of the total change which had taken place in the bed of the river; the old charts served rather to mislead than to assist us, before long every ship had discovered a sand bank for itself in a manner more convincing than agreeable, and the only incidents which marked our progress were those which occurred to check it.

The *Dove* and *Lee* however proved themselves indefatigable pioneers for the larger ships, and on the morning of the 16th we were gratified by the sight of Silver Island. We were just feasting our eyes on the magnificent prospect afforded by the reach which opens up Chinkiang foo and Golden Island, when the *Furious* suddenly attracted universal attention by striking on a sunken rock in the Channel between Silver Island and the shore, in a spot marked 16 fathoms in the chart and which the whole British fleet had passed in 1842 without discovering. It was only by the removal of 260 tons in weight, and the most unremitting exertions for three days that she was at last released from her disagreeable position, without having, so far as it was possible to discover, sustained any material damage.

The delay enabled some of the party to visit the city of Chinkiang, and here for the first time we came in contact with those scenes of desolation and of ruin, which bore evidence of rebel occupation, and which afterwards became so painfully familiar to us. Both in the suburb and city tumble down walls and heaps of rubbish extended over the vast area once densely inhabited, and the deserted streets were now overgrown with weeds so rank and sturdy that they seemed to have entered into permanent possession. There was not a semblance of trade or business of any sort going on in the two or three streets which are still partially inhabited by a few woe-begone citizens. On the 20th we were once more under weigh and at 4 P.M. came in sight of Nankin.

As it had been determined to avoid if possible any collision with the rebels, but at the same time not to recognize in them any right or title to oppose our advance up the river of a friendly power, by entering into negotiations with them on the subject, the *Lee* was sent about a mile in advance of the squadron with Mr. Wade on board, to communicate only in the event of any message coming off from the rebels in the first instance. With a gaze of intense interest we followed the little vessel as she steamed fearlessly past one battery after another; at last just as she seemed to us to have past them all, and sighs of disappointment were escaping from the bosoms of numerous naval heroes at the prospect of a peaceful passage, a little white puff of smoke sent the blood once more coursing through their veins, and the cheery pipe and hoarse beat to quarters started the deck of every ship into full life and activity.

In obedience to her instructions, the *Lee* was no sooner fired upon than Lieut. Jones hoisted a large white flag of truce; this was fired upon eight times in rapid succession, and as the "engage" signal was by this time flying from the *Retribution's* mast-head, was promptly replied to by each ship as she came abreast of the first battery.

It was now nearly 5 o'clock and for the remaining half hour of day-light a pretty smart cannonade was kept up on both sides. The *Retribution* lost one marine killed,—Mr. midshipman Birch lost an arm, and a blue-jacket was wounded so severely in the leg that it was afterwards amputated at the thigh.

Considering that the vessels were all the while in motion, the firing on the part of the rebels was better than could have been expected. All the ships were hulled with their shot. Lord Elgin, who remained on deck during the action, while standing on the paddle-box was nearly struck by a round shot which cut a rope a few feet over his head. Another was found afterwards in his cabin, and two passed through his barge. Fortunately no casualties occurred either on board the *Furious* or any other ship. Shortly after 5 P.M. all the forts were passed and we took up a position for the night about two miles above the city.

It appears Lord Elgin thoroughly agreed with Captains Barker and Osborn in thinking that no time should be lost in inflicting summary chastisement on the rebels for the temerity of which they had been guilty—for day had scarcely dawned when the ships began to drop down with the tide opposite the city; the *Cruizer* engaging the fort on the north side of the river, which is here about 1,000 yards broad, and the remaining ships those on the south. From the pertinacity with which they had stuck to their guns on the previous evening we were fully prepared for a warm reception—so far from such being the case, however, the rebels replied but feebly to the heavy fire of shot, shell, and rockets to which they were now treated.

In about half an hour all the forts were effectually silenced without any loss to ourselves, and at the end of a bombardment of an hour and a half the work of destruction and intimidation seemed sufficiently complete, to warrant our leaving them to profit by the lesson they had received, and to compare the fire of the barbarian devil-ships with that of the Imperial Junks which had now come to take an inglorious share in the action, by firing at their enemies at a two mile range.

Leaving them to continue their uninteresting game of very long bowls we pushed on, and passed, shortly after, another Imperial Junk Fleet engaging a rebel Fort. As none of the shot were directed at us we did not interfere. From the ship's tops we could discern the beleaguering hosts of the Imperialist army, crowning the hills in rear of Nankin, their encampments forming a complete and extended semicircle round the devoted city which they have been so long and ineffectually engaged in besieging.

In the course of the same afternoon some flaunting rebels in gay colors had the audacity to wave defiant flags and fire gingalls at us, but when they brought a gun to bear upon us from a small redoubt, we considered the joke had gone far enough, and after two or three shots from the *Retribution* and *Furious*, a well directed 68 pounder from the former knocked the whole of their gingerbread Fort into smithereens, and sent its occupants scampering over the open plain, their long yellow and red robes streaming in the wind, in ludicrous dismay and confusion. That night we anchored near the rebel city of Taiping, from whence, in consequence doubtless of the affair at the Redoubt, we received amicable overtures which however were very curtly responded to. On the following day we were again delayed by shoals, and did not reach the rebel town of Woohoo till the afternoon of the 23rd. Here again our prestige had preceded us, and we were received with so much civility by the insurgents that some of us landed and were treated with great politeness by their Chief, a Canton man of a low type, surrounded by a disorderly rabble of opium smoking disreputable looking men and youths, the latter in preponderance, tricked out in the usual show of gaudy plumage. Altogether we were most unfavorably impressed with the general aspect of these gentry, whose religious knowledge consisted but of a confused jumble of the persons of the God-head, and whose practice, to judge by the scourge they have proved to the country, the reputation they have left behind them, and their own admission, is far below that of professing Christians generally.

In consequence of the great draught of water of the *Retribution*, it was decided to leave that ship at the Imperialist port of Kewhsien, about 25 miles above Woohoo; with the exception of this town and one or two unimportant places near it, the whole South bank from Nankin to Gauking, a distance of 150 miles, is in the hands of the rebels. They also hold some isolated strong posts on the North side—such as Pukow opposite Nankin and the Western Pillar Hill, a picturesque pass through which the river forces itself after passing Woohoo It was not however until we approached Kew-hsien that the scenery became invested with that picturesque charm which it so eminently possesses as we advanced further. Near this point wooded hills swell in gentle slopes from the waters-edge, and green fertile vallies, now desolate, open up the range. At one place the beauty of the scenery received quite a theatrical effect, from a most picturesque battle which was taking place between the rebel and imperialist land forces. Though the fire was by no means serious, the waving flags and bright costumes of the advancing and retreating hosts imparted an air of lively animation to the scene. It is singular that notwithstanding the fact of the rebels being in possesion of so many miles of the bank of the river, they did not own a Junk upon its waters. Wherever the Imperialists have a post upon it, Junk Fleets are stationed, though they are not able to keep up any inter-communication. Leaving the *Retribution* at Kew-hsien we arrived on the 26th off the rebel city of Gauking; as this is their last post up the river, and one which has been for sometime besieged by the imperialist forces we anticipated some opposition to our progress; in this we were not disappointed. The ships no sooner came within range, than a battery from the centre of which rises a beautiful Pagoda opened fire upon them; a ten minutes bombardment sent the whole of the brave garrison flying into the plains in rear, where the imperialist army taking advantage of the diversion we had created in their favor were rapidly advancing to the attack. Had they possessed the smallest enterprize, they might have carried the work without losing a man While they were hesitating however we moved on, and the rebels rushed in hastily and reoccupied the fort.

We steamed close under the city wall, on which we counted upwards of 20 guns, without molestation, but for some unaccountable reason the last battery favored us with a few parting shots which we returned with interest and then passed on. We had now got clear of the rebel country, and the only anxiety which remained as to our onward progress was confined to that passive species of resistance offered by sand banks. These began to get serious as we approached the Poyang Lake, at the embouchure of which large and constantly shifting deposits render the navigation most intricate. Mountains 5,000 feet high mark this outlet, and the scenery is on a grander scale than we had hitherto seen. The seaoukoo-shan, or Little Orphan hill an insolated mass of rock, is a particularly striking object, rising like a pillar to a height of 250 feet out of the river. A Temple has been let, like a piece of enamel, into the surface of the precipitous cliff. The town of Hookow is perched on a projecting bluff of rock, and seems to stand sentry over the entrance to the Poyang Lake.

We now for the first time began to observe a few trading Junks moving about the river, but the population had at no time since our entry into the Yang-tsze Kiang appeared so dense as to justify the fabulous accounts which have heretofore been current on the subject. Doubtless the rebels have done much to cause this diminution, but it would appear problematical whether at any time there has been any extensive traffic on its waters. Wherever the hills do not approach the water, the country is liable to great inundation, which may also in some measure account for the absence of population.

Kewkiang, an important provincial city with a wall enclosing a vast area of ground, we found to be in a state precisely similar to Chinkiang, indeed it would be difficult to convey any adequate notion of the desolation and misery which mark the course of the rebel incursion; as though some fiery finger had touched the face of the smiling country, and left behind a festering scar which will take many years to heal.

The finest scenery on the river is near Kechow, not many miles beyond Kewkiang, at this point the mighty stream forces itself between steep mountains, and at one point these approach so close together as to form a fine gorge. The ranges do not exceed 2,000 feet in height and are of a wild rocky character, reminding one strongly of the Western Highlands of Scotland.

In consequence of the difficulties of navigation and sundry delays on the sand banks, it was not until the 6th December that we were cheered by the view of our long wished for destination, which we had latterly began to suspect existed only in the disturbed brains of some imaginative Chinamen.

The first view of Han-kow is eminently disappointing; as seen from the neighbouring heights it does not seem to cover an area greater than the western suburb of Canton, while the city of Hanyang situated on the opposite side of the Han, which here joins the Yang-tsze, is now a mere heap of ruins, and has at no time been a city of any extent. But the provincial city of Woochang which occupies a noble site on the southern shore in some measure compensates by its handsome appearance and great extent for the comparative meanness of its neighbours. Unfortunately it too has had its history of sieges and defences, and miles of ruins attest the melancholy fact. Hankow is however much belied by its external aspect, and in this instance as in many others first impression is apt to mislead; the streets are handsomer and broader, and the shops loftier and better stocked than those of any city now open to Europeans, while there was an air of activity and bustle in the streets quite refreshing after the torpor and apathy which had succeeded the rebel reign elsewhere. Although two years have scarcely elapsed since every house in Hankow was destroyed by fire by the rebels who did their work so thoroughly that we were assured not a single house remained standing, the greater part of the ruins have already given place to the new abodes of a persevering and industrious population, who cannot afford to let the mercantile emporium of this section of the empire follow the example of its large walled cities. The Han river a small tributary about a hundred yards broad contained more junks than we had seen during the whole course of our voyage, while the streets were crowded with natives of almost every province in the empire. Not however that any vast population had yet collected in this once popular mart. A million of souls is I think a liberal allowance for the present united population of the three cities, while in their palmiest days it did not probably exceed a third of Père Huc's fabulous estimate of eight millions.

The appearance of four foreign ships anchored close off the town, two of which towered above the surrounding river craft like Brobdignag ships among fleets of Lilliput, attracted immense crowds of spectators who lined the banks from morning till night during our weeks stay, or came on voyages of inspection, and were never tired of paddling round the ships, as though they were specimens of naval architecture just arrived from an unknown aquatic globe. The shop-keepers and persons generally with whom we conversed, manifested a unanimous desire for trade and expressed great satisfaction at learning that in all probability the Port would soon be opened for this purpose. In the shops we observed a fair proportion of Manchester calicos, shirtings, piece goods, &c. In so hurried a visit however it was difficult to form any accurate estimate of the trading capabilities of the place, beyond the patent fact that it was the entrepôt for the productions of the adjoining provinces, and the most natural and convenient point from which any demand which might exist in them for foreign manufactures should be supplied.

Among those productions, tea, cotton, indigo, coal, sugar, are the most prominent; minerals of various descriptions, insect or vegetable wax, furs, besides great quanties of flax hemp and cereals generally, are also important articles of inland traffic.

On the 10th Lord Elgin accompanied by about thirty diplomatic and naval officers paid a visit of ceremony to Kwan the Governor-General of the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, whose official residence is in Woochang. We were much struck with the appearance of the town, and the reception of the Ambassador by the Governor-General was most flattering. His Excellency was surrounded by all the provincial and civil authorities in their state dresses, and an elaborate entertainment was provided in a style far surpassing in elegance and taste, the ordinary official banquet which always plays so important a part in Chinese ceremonials. This visit was returned by the Governor-General on the following day. The state junk was towed across the Yang-tsze by half a dozen smaller craft and propelled by crowds of rowers; the fluttering of hundreds of gaudy Chinese flags with which they were decorated, the crowds of minor junks by which they were surrounded, the gay appearance of our ships dressed out, and with yards manned, the thunder of our salutes as it mingled with the small artillery of the junks, the dense crowds of people everywhere, and the bright autumn sun shining on all, combined to form a "spectacle" which to our eyes added to the charm of its brilliancy the interest of novelty, and which to the good folks of Han-kow must have appeared an unvalled and astounding pageant.

On the following day we left Hankow on our return voyage and proceeded most prosperously for the first 30 miles, soon however we discovered to our dismay that the river was rapidly falling, and that the sand banks we had passed with such difficulty on our way up were now several feet nearer the surface. Thanks to the energy, skill, and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Osborn and the Master of the *Furious* Mr. Court, the *Furious* was forced over one after another of these obstacles; the *Cruizer* most ably handled by Capt. Bythesea and drawing less water, followed more easily, while the gun-boats proved themselves invaluable pioneers, and were incessantly occupied in dashing frantically about the river in vain endeavours to find deep water. At last after a week had been spent in accomplishing 130 miles, and the *Furious* had established her reputation as a splendid goer across country, we reached the bar at the Poyang Lake, on which there was now only eleven feet of water, and which although her draught was reduced to 15 feet was a fence at which even the *Furious* did not feel justified in going at. During the interval which had elapsed since our last visit, the water had fallen seven feet at this point. It was therefore decided that Lord Elgin accompanied by the entire mission, should abandon the *Furious* and *Cruizer* and proceed with the *Dove* and *Lee* to rejoin the *Retribution*. The *Dove* started with 12 "cabin passengers" in the most literal sense of the term, for there was only one cabin for them all—and the *Lee* with 10. On parting with the ship which had been Lord Elgin's home for the last year he addressed Capt. Osborn, the officers and men in a farewell speech, and amid many regrets and leave takings, and loud and prolonged cheers from both sides, the two little gunboats, with their closely packed freight, skimmed away down the rapid waters of the Yang-tsze kiang.

In two days we reached Nganking but with our slender force the circumstances under which we were now approaching it were very different from those on the former occasion. As the channel led us within 50 yards of a row guns of which we had a lively recollection, and as the last thing we had communicated to these rebels had been a cannon ball, it was deemed wise to send off a boat to discover the humour they were in; Mr. Wade therefore was dispatched to demand an apology for the treatment we had received on the way up, and to inform them that a recurrence of such conduct would render it necessary for us to hand every Rebel city on the banks of the river over to the Imperialists. The rebels expressed the utmost contrition for what had happened, assured Mr. Wade that the guns had been fired by subordinates, who had paid the penalty of their mistake by being beheaded and disembowelled, and that not only were we free to come and go as we chose but that we were welcome to visit their city. Mr. Wade declined this offer. In a few minutes more we were safely past all the batteries and next evening reached the *Retribution*. On the 29th the three ships reached Nankin and Mr. Wade landed, charged with a similar message, and accompanied by Messrs. Oliphant, Lay, and Wylie. These gentlemen after a long ride of 5 or 6 miles reached the residence of Le the third rebel chief in command. They describe the same scene of ruin and desolation to exist inside the walls of Nankin, as we had witnessed in other cities of rebel occupation, and from proclamations and other sources, gathered the impression that the besieged were becoming very hard pressed. They were confirmed in this suspicion by the secret proposal made by a rebel of some standing to take advantage of our visit, to desert his colors under our safe conduct.

The same expressions of regret for what had taken place when we passed Nankin were also made use of by this Chief, and the same assurances given that those who were not killed by our shot were beheaded. He stated that the number of killed on that occasion amounted to twenty, besides three officers, and a good many wounded. Arrangements were further made for safe and uninterrupted communication with the ships up the river. It is not too much to assert that these arrangements could in all probability not have been made so satisfactorily, had not the rebels furnished us with an opportunity of proving our power to punish any breach of faith.

After leaving Chinkiang the *Lee* with the mission still on board, pushed on in advance and reached Shanghai on new year's day, having accomplished the voyage from the *Furious* in eight days."

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The *Retribution* and *Dove* have since arrived here. The latter left again this morning to communicate with *Furious* and *Cruiser* at Kew-kiang. The *Nimrod*, just arrived from Ningpo, and *Lee* will follow as soon as they can be got ready taking up provisions and stores. One or two British lorchas, chartered for the occasion, accompany them.

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In our last number we bade farewell to 1858, and now proceed to place before our readers some of the leading features which have characterized the trade and to advert to circumstances in which Shanghai is so prominently interested, during the last twelve months.

The year which has just elapsed has been rich in events that must exercise an important influence on our future relations with the Celestial Empire, and as we mentally review them we feel confident that even the most sanguine could not have anticipated that the "small spark" kindled at Canton would in so short a space of time have led to the opening of China and Japan to the commerce of the world.

The news of the bombardment and occupation of Canton on the 29th of December 1857, arrived in Shanghai on the 6th January 1858, and on the 1st January 1859, Lord Elgin returned from an expedition up the Yang-tsze undertaken with a view to forming some idea what ports, under the new Treaty, it would be desirable to open along its banks. The result of that research we do not know; we mention the circumstance as the last of those great events that appear to have been essential to prepare the way for the completion of the treaties, on our part, by the coming Minister, when Lord Elgin shall resign the plenipotentiary powers into his hands; and these have been accomplished in the short space of nine months from the arrival of the foreign plenipotentiaries in Shanghai, which took place on the 20th to 24th of March last. In three months from that time the Treaties of Teen-tsin were obtained,—that of Lord Elgin having been signed on the 26th of June. In two months more the English Treaty of Yeddo was signed at that city, on the 26th of August, from whence his lordship returned here on the 2d of September and after waiting five weeks for the Chinese Imperial Commissioners the Tariff and Trade Regulations were agreed upon, and signed by the American and British Plenipotentiaries on the 8th of November. On the same day Lord Elgin and suite embarked for Hankow from whence they returned on the 1st inst.

That these great results, following in such rapid succession, have been so easily obtained is mainly owing to the energy and determination with which Lord Elgin has acted in all his dealings with the Chinese Officials; steadily adhering to the policy which, on his arrival here, he stated that he would pursue; "never to prefer a demand which he did not believe to be both moderate and just and from a demand so preferred never to recede."

Whether our trade here will derive any immediate advantage from the Treaty of Teen-tsin is doubtful, for the benefits expected from the opening of additional ports on the coast are in a measure nullified by the restrictions prohibiting British vessels from bringing Peas, Beans, Bean Cake, &c., from Niew chang and Tang chow, whilst the opening of the Yangtsze Kiang depends upon the evacuation of Nanking by the rebels. Late events in that quarter may, however, expedite that desirable consummation.

The legalization of Opium is another important point gained, although probably it will not materially affect the trade.

It will of course be said in England that this concession has been obtained by the application of strong coercive measures, and to the heated imagination of the frequenters of Exeter Hall, Lord Elgin will seem a "very demon," or possibly he may figure on the stage, as in days of old, when Jardine and Dent appeared as the heroes of a melo-drama costumed as "bold smugglers," a pistol in one hand, and a ball of opium in the other, cramming the latter down the throats of the unfortunate Chinamen, whilst sanctimonious Scotland will doubtless shed bitter tears, at the "awful backsliding" of her degenerate son, but it must be borne in mind, that though not previously legalized, the importation of drug, under the name of foreign medicine, had been permitted at one of the ports, whilst here the Mandarins admitted it on the payment of 24 Tls. per chest.

Although the treaty with Japan has not yet come out ratified, a trade has already commenced which is likely to increase rapidly, and to be of great advantage to this place.

Whilst the past year has been eventful in the East not less marked has been its course in the West, for the monetary panic which swept away in its headlong course, so many of the leading Mercantile Houses in England and America, will long be remembered as one of the most severe ever experienced. All articles of foreign Imports were more or less affected by it, but the staple productions of China probably suffered more than any others, but our trade on the whole seems already to have recovered from the effects of it.

IMPORTS.—The trade in Manufactured goods during the year, has been comparatively satisfactory to Importers, the deliveries of the staple articles shewing a considerable increase compared with the previous year.

Periods of extreme depression have occasionally occurred, when the movements of the rebels in the neighbouring provinces have prevented goods from being sent into the interior, or when the market has become temporarily overstocked owing to the simultaneous arrival of large supplies, which have been forced off against produce and resold at reduced rates, thereby entailing heavy losses to the native dealers, who had laid in their stocks before the decline took place.

The market for Cotton manufactures has maintained a healthy tone throughout the year, and generally the prices obtained have been remunerative to Importers. The year commenced with an active demand for Grey and White Shirtings at full prices, which were fairly supported till the beginning of June, when the commencement of hostilities at the North caused a temporary panic amongst the native dealers and a decline in prices.

Since then the market has been quiet, and prices gradually declined till November when the lowest point was reached, the quotations for 6½ catty Grey Shirtings being Tls. 1.7.0 per piece. Latterly shipments to some extent have been made to the southern ports, where quotations were higher than those current here, and now there is a speculative demand in anticipation of an advance taking place after China New Year. Prices have slightly improved, and have still an upward tendency. Stocks are now much reduced, and the supplies on the way out not excessive, so we look with confidence for a satisfactory trade in Shirtings next season.

Woollen manufactures have not experienced many fluctuations, but the disturbances which have taken place in Kiangsi, &c., have materially interfered with the development of the trade, and tended to keep prices at a low level.

Fancy Goods have assumed a leading place amongst our articles of Import. The deliveries for the year are unprecedently heavy, but still the supplies have been in excess of the requirements of the trade, and generally prices have not been satisfactory to Importers.

The following are the comparative deliveries of manufactured goods from 1st January to 31st December, 1858:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DELIVERIES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.

|  | — | 1857 | 1858 | 1858 |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  | Increase | Decrease |
| Grey Shirtings, | pcs. | 1,006,300 | 1,676,000 | 669,700 | ...... |
| White Shirtings, | ,, | 282,500 | 296,000 | 13,500 | ...... |
| T Cloth, | ,, | 274,200 | 222,000 | ...... | 52,200 |
| Sheetings & Drills, .. | ,, | 354,000 | 402,000 | 48,000 | ...... |
| Spotted Shirtings, | ,, | 127,600 | 280,300 | 152,700 | ...... |
| Brocades, .. | ,, | 84,700 | 121,000 | 36,300 | ...... |
| H'kerchiefs, | doz. | 30,000 | 40,800 | 10,800 | ...... |
| Velvets, .. | pcs. | 20,250 | 20,100 | ...... | 156 |
| Chintz..... | ,, | 68,000 | 97,800 | 29,800 | ...... |
| Long Ells, | ,, | 23,500 | 25,300 | 1,800 | ...... |
| Woollens,.. | ,, | 20,600 | 28,000 | 7,400 | ...... |
| Camlets, .. | ,, | 7,200 | 7,600 | 400 | ...... |
| Lastings, .. | ,, | 1,700 | 3,200 | 1,500 | ...... |

Metals.—Have been unusually depressed throughout the year, the market having been over-supplied with Iron, whilst the consumption of Lead has fallen off materially, probably owing to a less quantity than usual having been required for the manufacture of the leads for Tea chests.

Straits Produce.—The imports have been largely in excess of the requirements, and prices have consequently been very low during the year.

Sugar.—The market has shown little animation, at any period of the year, the disturbances in the country having interfered with the consumption, and prevented any advance in prices.

Rice.—Prices ruled high during the early part of the year, but experienced a very great decline in November on the arrival of large supplies from the South.

Opium.—Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, the total deliveries of Opium are 600 chests in excess of last year, whilst a moderately high range of prices has been maintained. In February an arrangement was made by the local Mandarins by which Opium was allowed to be brought up from Woosung on the payment of a "squeeze" of 24 Tls. per chest, and under the new Treaty the trade has been legalized and it now appears in the Tariff as an Article of Import at a fixed duty of 30 Tls. per pecul. Malwa.—The average rates have been Tls. 460 *a* 470 for best drug, and from being comparatively cheaper it has commanded more attention than Patna, the deliveries showing an increase of 2,600 chests, whilst those of Patna have decreased 2,000 chests. Patna has maintained its price entirely owing to the firmness of holders, but has experienced great fluctuation, having been quoted in January, Tls. 445 *a* 450, in March, Tls. 580, and in July, Tls. 495 *a* 500. Since then the market has been quiet with an occasional advance in price when foreigners commenced purchasing.

EXPORTS—Silk.—The Silk trade must always prove the most important feature in our commerce here, as owing to the large deliveries of China Silk in Europe, it seems not improbable but that our export may still go on increasing, provided excessive competition amongst purchasers here, does not force up prices beyond what manufacturers at home can afford to give. Should the Continental crops again prove a failure next year, the cultivation of the Mulberry may to some extent be abandoned, when Europe would be more than ever dependant on China for her supplies, but it is only by a moderate scale of prices that we can expect long to enjoy a monopoly of the trade.

The year opened with the receipt of most unfavorable accounts of the London market, which exercised a depressing influence here till the end of March, when a reaction took place consequent upon more favorable accounts being received, and large purchases were made at full prices.

In June the market was quiet in anticipation of the arrival of the new crop, which was reported to be "abundant and of good quality," whilst a very large stock of old Silk was said to be retained in the country.

The new crop did not prove so fine in size as was expected, and higher prices were demanded than purchasers were inclined to give, consequently little was done till July, when purchases commenced and since then we have had a most active market, the monthly settlements averageing nearly 10,000 Bales.

The market opened at Tls. 330 for No. 3 Tsatlee, with exchange 5*s.* 11½*d.* per tael, making the laying down price in London about 17*s* 4*d.* per lb., and since then the Silkmen have regulated their demands, advancing or reducing them, as exchange rose or fell, so as to keep the price of No. 3 Tsatlee rather over the rates ruling in London, each successive mail. The stock in the country is known to be large, but as the holders are not in want of money it is doubtful whether the whole will be brought down here should purchasers refuse to give the rates now current.

Tea—A variety of circumstances have combined to interfere with the Black Tea trade at this port, and this season it seems certain that the supply will show a marked deficiency compared with that of the last five or six years.

The year opened with an active market purchases being stimulated by the stoppage of trade at Canton, and the uncertainty whether the old Teas in stock there would be fit for export, whilst the total supply of new Congou was known to be short. On the receipt of the November advices from London, business was almost suspended for a couple of months, then sprung into short lived activity for a week or two, and subsequently relapsed into inactivity till the close of the season, on accounts being received of the opening of trade at Canton, and large purchases there.

During March and April we had reports of the rebels having appeared in force in the various Tea districts, that the different Tea Hongs had been plundered, and the picking of the first crop Teas much interfered with. The Teamen became alarmed, ceased to send up funds for the purchase of new Congous, and we understand that not more than 180 chops of all kinds were purchased for this market.

The additional expenses incurred in endeavoring to suppress the rebellion, have induced the Mandarins to have recourse to extraordinary means to raise funds, and latterly they have imposed additional inland duties on all Teas brought here by way of Hangchow, amounting it is said in all to about 12 Tls. per pecul. Under these circumstances the commonest descriptions of Congou costing Tls. 6 *a* 8 per pecul in the country, cannot be laid down here under Tls. 18 *a* 20, whilst the finer kinds cost Tls. 30 *a* 35, consequently so long as these taxes are levied our supplies are likely to be limited to the latter, which may be sold without loss, whilst the common kinds, which are seldom worth over Tls. 12 *a* 14 per pecul must either be left ungathered, or as has been the case this year, taken for the Northern markets. The export of Black Tea for the year is 6,600,000 lbs. less than in 1857, and now the market is completely bare of stock.

Amongst the features worthy of notice connected with the Tea trade, we may mention the departure of two ships direct for Cronstadt taking 464,000 lbs. tea; the arrival of 3 cargoes of Tea in foreign bottoms, from Namquan, all which were bought for the Northern markets, and finally the purchase of about 200,000 peculs Tea in the Oopack districts, also destined for the Russian inland trade.

The future dawns more hopefully on us, and we not unreasonably anticipate that the opening of the Yang-tsze kiang, will again place Shanghai on her former footing as a Tea exporting port, by allowing supplies to be brought down without being subjected to the excessive inland duties now levied by the Mandarins.

The Green Tea market presents no new feature which calls for remark, the supply continuing equal to the requirements, whilst no great fluctuations in price have taken place.

EXCHANGE.—The introduction of the Shanghai Tael of Sycee as the currency at this port has given universal satisfaction, as it has tended to keep Exchange at a moderate level throughout the year, and prevented those extreme rates which occasionally ruled when the Carolus Dollar was the sole medium of payment.

Sudden changes have taken place, and high rates have been experienced, but these are more attributable to speculative transactions amongst the local Banks, than to an actual scarcity of Silver, or an undue pressure of Bills on the market.

From January till the middle of July the quotation for 6 months' sight Bills on England remained steadily at 5*s.* 11*d.* *a* 6*s.* 1*d.* and on India Rs. 280 *a* 290 per 100 Tls., then declined for a short time to 5*s.* 9½*d.* *a* 5*s.* 10½*d.* per Tael, on the receipt of unfavorable advices about Silk, but rallied shortly afterwards, and rapidly advanced, till the highest point was reached in November, the quotation then being, for a couple of days only, 6*s.* 10½*d.* *a* 6*s.* 11½*d.* for English Bills, and Rs. 320 *a* 325 on India. Since then rates have declined, and the tendency is still downwards as transactions in produce are likely to be limited for some time.

SHIPPING.—The number of Merchant vessels that arrived in 1858 was less than in 1857, although at one time there were 140 ships in the harbour and in no former year has the number ever exceeded 90. In 1857 there arrived 554 vessels aggregating 256,327 tons, and in 1858 the arrivals [illegible] 510 of the burthen of 258,500 tons [illegible] he number to be fewer in 18[illegible] burthen greater. On the 1s[illegible] 1858 there were 58 vessels of [illegible] tons in port, and on the 31st D[illegible]ember the number was 73 of 42,000 t[illegible].

The above includes all foreign vessels except lorchas.

On the improvement of the settlement there is not much to observe. The New Dock on the Hongkew side which was in course of excavation at the commencement of the year, has been completed and is in full operation, after many difficulties that were presented by the failure of the caissoon, the falling in of the embankments and frequent inundations.

Several new foreign buildings have been erected on both sides. A new Jail has been built on the British Consulate Ground. The bund on the Soochow creek is extended to Barrier Road, as a foot path, and only requires levelling to be passable by carriages. A large lot of ground on the bund of the Soochow creek North-west of the British Consulate has been filled in, improving that quarter; a Jetty has also been completed at the end of Church street on the Soochow creek, and several of the old jetties have been repaired and raised.

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## H. M. CONSULAR COURT OF SHANGHAI.

### CRIMINAL SIDE.

3d January, 1859.

*Case No. 1.*

Before W. H. Pittock, Esq., *Offg. Vice-Consul.*

Patrick Wilson, aged 22, Ireland; seaman of the *Elizabeth Ann*, charged by the Master, Robert Parsons, with obstinate refusal of duty and desertion.

Finding;—guilty. Sentence three months imprisonment on bread and water.

*Case No. 2.*

James Smith, aged 18, Bristol; David Chambers, 18, Dundee; and Richard Bonham, 18, Sussex, seamen of the *Queen of the North.*

Charged by Master, Thomas Rapson, with embezzling the cabin stores.

From the Master's statement it appeared that one of his hams was found in the forecastle, and on examination three hams and a cheese were found missing, and on search being made the former were found in the forecastle and both cut.

Alex. Roberts, Steward, deposed to having found a ham in the forecastle in a basket and another behind a bread tank in the store-room. Access to the store-room is through a hatch in the cabin but it might be entered through the hold by any one intending to commit robbery.

The prisoners acknowledged having had possession of one of the hams but deny all knowledge of the other or of the cheese.

Sentence;—one month's imprisonment each, and to make good the missing stores.

*Case No. 3.*

William Moss, aged 36, Bradford; seaman of the *Livingston*, charged by the Master, Benjamin Prynn, with desertion. According to the Master's statement the prisoner left the ship on the 26th Dec. last, and he had not seen him since.

The prisoner states he knows nothing about the matter—he got drunk on Christmas day and has not been all right since.

Sentence;—one week's imprisonment.

4th January, 1859.

*Case No. 4.*

Before Frederick Harvey, Esq., *H. M.'s Vice-Consul.*

George Wood, aged 21, Essex; seaman of the *Sir F. W. Williams*, charged by the Master, David Rees, with refusal of duty.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

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THE following letter was unavoidably excluded from our last number.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—You have been the unwitting cause of much perplexity to your readers by publishing the letter from *Veritas* in your last paper. Who *is* that individual, and what does he mean?

To attempt solving the *latter* question would be hopeless indeed; and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that, in endeavouring to throw some light upon the recent mysterious "elopements" in canine society, your correspondent's wits went a "woolgathering," and produced the extraordinary jumble of explanations which leave us all as much in the dark as before. I incline the more to doubt the sanity of *Veritas*, after again comparing your first article *de canibus* with his reply. Your remarks on that occasion were doubtless extremely well aimed at the "Hongque" side, and it was not difficult for us to make a pretty shrewd guess as to whom the cap best fitted; but, as no *personal* allusion was conveyed, nothing but the prickings of conscience could have induced *Veritas* to apply your reproofs to himself—much less to kiss the rod publicly—unless some domestic affliction (probably the loss of the *pup* he alludes to) had temporarily obscured his intellect. Why did not my friends Wilkins and Smith, both residents of Hong-que, write you an indignant remonstrance against the reproach on *their* character conveyed in your allusion to their neighbourhood? Why did not *they* also publish a "plain unvarnished tale" in evidence of their innocence, and, like *Veritas*, produce several witnesses "as can bear testimony to the fact?" The reason is obvious; and I can only infer that either *Veritas* is a victim to monomania, or that he has afforded the best corroboration to the truth of a report which I had hoped was without foundation.

"The cat will mew, and dog will have it's day,"

but I really trust, Mr. Editor, that you will have no further occasion to revive this disagreeable topic.—Your's &c.,

CAUSTIC.

Shanghae, December 31st, 1858.

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A genuine Yankee having heard that a new speck had been discovered on the sun's disc, asked if it was a "safe spec," as he wanted to do a little trading in that quarter.

Prayer was not invented—it was born with the first sigh, the first sorrow of the human heart.

### *Hydrographic Notice.*

[No. 1.]

## CHINA.

### EAST COAST; CHUSAN ARCHIPELAGO.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor.*

CAIRNSMORE ROCK.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ½ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¾ W.*

CAUTION.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

*Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,*
*16th September, 1858.*

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Heshan Isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan Islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

## CONUNDRUMS.

Why may the ladies of the present day be called thieves?

*Answer.*

Because they bone their stays, *steel* their petticoats, crib babies, and bag pocket handkerchiefs.

Can you tell me why a hypocrite sly,
Can better descry, than you can, or I,
On how many toes a pussy-cat goes?

*Answer.*

A hypocrite cheat can best *count er feit*
And so I suppose can best count her toes.

## SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

*List of Books received this Mail.*

- 364—Patmore (Coventry) The Angel in the House.
- 690—Shelley (Percy B.) Life of, by T. Jefferson Hogg, vols. I. & II.
- 691—Polehampton (Rev. H. S.) Life and Diary of.
- 692—Müller (Prof. Max.) and Donaldson (Prof. J. W.) History of the Literature of Ancient Greece, 2 vols.
- 693—Murray (John) Handbooks. No. 8 Syria and Palestine, 2 vols.
- 1221—Kavanagh (Julia) Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies, 2 vols.
- 1222—Farley (J. Lewis) Two Years in Syria.
- 1838—Sewell (Miss) Ursula, 2 vols.
- 1839—Year after Year, by the Author of Paul Ferrol.
- 1840—Grey (Mrs.) The Two Hearts.
- 1841—Fellow Travellers, 3 vols.
- 2310—Catlow (Agnes) Popular Garden Botany.
- 2311—Stanley (Bishop) History of British Birds.
- 2312—Vaughan (Rev. Alfred) Essays and Remains, 2 vols.
- Edinburgh Review.
- British Quarterly Review.
- North British Review.

January 4th, 1859.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ALEX. BIRD,**
*Auctioneer and Shipchandler.*
corner of
BRIDGE STREET AND PARK LANE.

**J. D. MUGFORD,**
*APOTHECARY.*
FRENCH BUND, SHANGHAI.
*N.B.*—A supply of fresh Medicines always on hand. Ship's Medicine Chests supplied and refitted on the shortest notice and most moderate terms.

**ABRAHAM HOWARD,**
*Ship Broker & General Commission Agent,*
SHANGHAE.
Church Street, second door North of North Gate Street.
Shanghae, 10th August, 1858.

**G. H. PINDER & CO.,**
HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, &c., &c.
*Coppersmith's & Blacksmith's work, and Brass casting promptly executed.*
NEAR THE FIRST DRY DOCK.
HONGKUE.

**F. P. WEBB,**
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
SHANGHAE.
1st June, 1858.

**J. S. BARON,**
*Bread and Biscuit Baker,*
*Confectioner and Pastry Cook.*
SHANGHAI.
China Flour Kiln-Dried and put up in Barrels at a moderate rate.
BISCUITS RE-FIRED.
Premises opposite the FRENCH CONSULATE next Door to Messrs. MCKENZIE & Co.
N. B.—*Always on hand all kinds of Fancy Lemon, Ginger, and Butter Biscuits, &c.*

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | | VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | FROM | Sailed | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jany | 1 | Lee [H.M. | g.-boat | | Jones | Hankow | Dec 12 | | |
| .. | 1 | Yang-tsze | A. str. | 700 | Dearborn | Hongkong | .. 27 | Op., &c. | Dent and Co |
| .. | 2 | Aden | B. str | 812 | Bernard | Hongkong* | .. 28 | do | E.Warden, P.&O.Agent |
| .. | 3 | Fernandes | Por. str | 231 | Xavier | Macao & Amoy | .. 25 | Sundries | P. Loureiro |
| .. | 3 | Snow Squall | A. ship | 742 | Loyd | Boston | Aug 21 | General | Ullett and Co |
| .. | 3 | Dove [H M. | g.-boat | | Bullock | Y'g-tsze kiang | | | |
| .. | 4 | Dove [H. M. | g.-boat | | Bullock | do | | | |
| .. | 5 | Retribution [H. M. | st-fri. | | Barker | do | | | |
| .. | 5 | Valentia | B ship | | | San Francisco | | | |
| .. | 6 | Opossum [H. M. | g.-boat | | Balfour | Ningpo | | | |
| .. | 6 | Nimrod | H. M. str | | Mends | Ningpo | | | |
| .. | 6 | Claro | B. bark | 400 | Sheer | Fuchau | Dec 20 | Spars | Smith, Kennedy and Co |
| .. | 7 | Eamont | B. schr | 120 | Geary | Ningpo | Jan 4 | Sundries | Dent and Co |
| .. | 7 | Sophie | Ha. bg. | | | | | | |

* With Mails.

## DEPARTURES

*From Woosung.*

| DATE. | | VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION. | CARGO. | DESPATCHED BY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jany | 1 | Nimrod | B. bark | 334 | Corbett | Hongkong | | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| .. | 1 | Greta | Ha. bg | 176 | Wedell | HkongorW'poa | Tea, &c. | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| .. | 2 | Versailles | B. ship | 626 | Carter | Fuchau | Re-expts. | Shaw, Bland and Co |
| .. | 3 | Acmel | Da. bg | 218 | Dinesen | Fuchau | Sun., &c. | Harkort and Co |
| .. | 3 | Opossum [H M | g.-boat | | Balfour | Ningpo | | |
| .. | 3 | Dove* [H. M | g.-boat | | Bullock | Y'g-tsze kiang | | |
| .. | 4 | Yang-tsze | A. str. | 700 | Dearborn | Hongkong | Ballast | Dent and Co |
| .. | 4 | Bentek | Sia. bk | 600 | Phillips | Bangkok | Sundries | E. Waller |
| .. | 4 | Kremlin | A. bark | 469 | Johnson | Hongkong | Ballast | Russell and Co |
| .. | 4 | Tamar | B. bark | 556 | Ross | Amoy | Sundries | Fletcher and Co |
| .. | 4 | Donna Anita | B. bark | 456 | Burdett | Ningpo | Ballast | Bower, Hanbury and Co |
| .. | 4 | Norden | Sw. bk | 612 | Windaufra | Swatow | Sundries | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie |
| .. | 7 | Aden | B. str. | 812 | Bernard | Hongkong | Silk & Su. | E. Warden, P. and O. Agent |

* With Mails.

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

*And at Woosung.*

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| VESSELS. | Date of Arrival | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. | Intended despatch |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral | Dec 9 | B. bark | 412 | Pie | Wetmore, Williams and Co.... | Swatow | Imdt. |
| Allipore | Sept 27 | B. ship | 811 | Murdock | Gilman and Co.............. | Hongkong | Early |
| Amazone | Dec 26 | Ha. bk | 266 | Riese | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Amiral Baudin | Nov 13 | Fr. bk | 502 | Forestier | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie ........ | | |
| Anna | Dec 26 | Old. bk | 234 | Schulken | Wm. Pustau and Co ........ | HkongorW'poa | 12th inst |
| Antagonist | Dec 9 | B. bark | 436 | Turner | Jas: Bowman and Co ........ | Amoy | Early |
| Beaver | Dec 26 | A. ship | 727 | Smith | Augustine Heard and Co .... | New York | Early |
| Betty | Dec 27 | Swe. bg | 260 | Holmberg | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Black River Packet | July 21 | B. bark | 264 | Dick | A. R. Tilby ................ | | |
| Bride of the Seas | Nov 5 | B. ship | 516 | Donald | Gibb, Livingston and Co...... | | |
| Carausius | Sept 22 | B. ship | 510 | Patterson | Smith, Kennedy and Co ...... | London | Early |
| Claro | Jan 6 | B. bark | 400 | Sheer | Smith, Kennedy and Co ...... | | |
| Clio | Dec 25 | Bre. bk | 400 | Frohling | Harkort and Co ............ | | |
| Cornubia | Dec 11 | B. bark | 459 | Ellison | Jardine, Matheson and Co .... | | |
| Countess of Seafield | Sept 13 | B. bark | 492 | Brown | Geo. Barnet and Co ........ | Swatow | cld 6th |
| Eamont | Jan 7 | B. schr | 120 | Geary | Dent and Co .............. | | |
| Earl of Windsor | Oct 3 | B. ship | 739 | Brown | Jardine, Matheson and Co .... | | |
| Eastern Star | Sept 30 | A. ship | 1017 | Jones | Wm. Hargreaves.............. | London | |
| Egmont | Sept 11 | B. ship | 767 | Gibson | W. R. Adamson and Co ...... | | |
| Elizabeth Ann | Nov 6 | B. ship | 562 | Parsons | Jardine, Matheson and Co .... | | |
| Emma | Dec 10 | B. brig | 121 | Douglas | Blenkin, Rawson and Co .... | | |
| Fernandes | Jan 3 | Por. str | 231 | Xavier | P. Loureiro ................ | Amoy, H'kong and Macao | Early |
| Fernando de Norzagaray | Dec 27 | A. str | 348 | Schibye | Russell and Co ............ | Nagasaki | 13th inst. |
| Gauntlet | Aug 6 | B. ship | 693 | Inglis | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | Montreal | |
| Gharra | Aug 16 | B. bark | 501 | Black | Turner and Co.............. | | |
| Hafis | Dec 10 | Ha. bk | 499 | Hinrichsen | Harkort and Co ............ | Ningpo | cld 4th |
| Harvest Home | Dec 7 | B. bark | 436 | Wright | Turner and Co.............. | | |
| Henry Harbeck | Oct 30 | A. ship | 714 | True | Wetmore, Williams and Co.... | New York | Early |
| Idas | Sept 23 | B. ship | 706 | Wescott | Wm. Hargreaves ............ | London | Imdt. |
| Indien | Nov 13 | Fr.ship | 705 | Bourdase | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie ........ | | |
| James Lemon | Dec 11 | B. bark | 485 | Macaulay | Smith, Kennedy and Co ...... | Amoy | cld 7th |
| Joshua Bates | Dec 19 | A. ship | 620 | McCallum | Birley, Worthington and Co .. | New York | Early |
| Judith | Dec 25 | A. ship | 993 | Brown | Siemssen and Co............ | | |
| Kamehameha IV. | Nov 5 | B. ship | 499 | Garry | Smith, Kennedy and Co ...... | | |
| Kangaroo | July 7 | B. ship | 577 | Robinson | Order .................... | | |
| Lady Inglis | Sept 20 | B. bark | 376 | Twizell | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | Swatow | |
| Livingston | Dec 9 | B. ship | 535 | Prynn | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Lord Clarendon | Dec 18 | B. brig | 273 | Prance | Dent and Co .............. | | |
| Louisa Baillie | Dec 27 | B. ship | 494 | Smith | Wm. Pustau and Co ........ | Singapore | Early |
| Masdeu | Aug 23 | B. brig | 218 | Dobie | A. R. Tilby ................ | | |
| Melita | Dec 26 | A. schr | 198 | Stratten | Wm. Pustau and Co ........ | Fuchau | 10th inst |
| Menelus | Nov 24 | B. ship | 509 | Williamson | Shaw, Bland and Co ........ | | |
| Meteor | Feb 28 | B. str. | 136 | Macdonald | Captain.................... | | |
| Miranda | Dec 10 | Pru. bg | 186 | Weller | Wetmore, Williams and Co.... | Hkong&W'poa | cld 5th |
| Nabob | July 27 | A. ship | 1245 | Baxter | Russell and Co.............. | New York | 10th inst |
| Napier | Dec 11 | A. ship | 1811 | Kennedy | Russell and Co ............ | | |
| New Margaret | Dec 10 | B. bark | 411 | Bovey | Gibb, Livingston and Co...... | Swatow | cld 5th |
| Oscar Vidal | Dec 15 | Ha. sh | 740 | Benz | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Portena | Dec 25 | B. bark | 354 | McGowan | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Queen of the North | Nov 4 | B. ship | 908 | Rapson | Bower, Hanbury and Co ...... | | |
| Ravenscraig | Aug 16 | B. ship | 588 | Barron | Holliday, Wise and Co ...... | Macao | cld 5th |
| Rémi | Oct 26 | B. str. | 322 | Laen | Rémi, Schmidt et Cie ........ | | |
| Ringleader | Oct 6 | A. ship | 1156 | Matthews | Augustine Heard and Co...... | Hongkong | cld 3d |
| Romance of the Seas | Sept 22 | A. ship | 1781 | Caldwell | Russell and Co ............ | | |
| Sarah Lucy | Dec 18 | B. bark | 450 | Wilson | Fletcher and Co ............ | | |
| Sir W. F. Williams | Dec 18 | B. ship | 867 | Rees | Shaw, Bland and Co ........ | London | |
| Snow Squall | Jan 3 | A. ship | 742 | Loyd | Ullett and Co .............. | | |
| Solomon Family | June 13 | B. ship | 760 | | Dent and Co .............. | | |
| Sophie | Jan 7 | Ha. bg. | | | | | |
| Spirit of the Deep | Nov 20 | B. ship | 620 | Hewitt | W. R. Adamson and Co ...... | | |
| Spirit of the North | Nov 9 | B. bark | 671 | Martin | Gibb, Livingston and Co...... | London | Imdt. |
| Star of the North | Dec 22 | B. ship | 935 | Buckham | Fletcher and Co ............ | | |
| Taymouth Castle | Dec 27 | B. ship | 682 | King | Dent and Co .............. | | |
| Troas | Aug 12 | B. ship | 663 | Holmes | Jardine, Matheson and Co .... | Hkong&W'poa | Early |
| Typhoon | Dec 20 | Pru. bg | 220 | Meincke | Wm. Pustau and Co ........ | | |
| Valentia | Jan 5 | B. ship | | | | | |
| Virginia | Sept 26 | Bre. bk | 302 | Franke | Wetmore, Williams and Co.... | Hkong&W'poa | Early |
| Westburn | Dec 27 | B. ship | 593 | Bruce | Gibb, Livingston and Co...... | London | Early |
| Woodville | Dec 9 | B. bark | 361 | Brown | W. R. Adamson and Co...... | | |
| Zealandia | Dec 20 | B. ship | 1032 | Foster | Dent and Co .............. | London | Early |
| 70 *Merchant Vsls.* | | | | | | | |

### SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

| Names | Class | Guns | Tons | Crew | Commander | Horse-power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actæon .............. | H M frigate | 26 | .. | 167 | John Ward .......... | .. |
| Dove (96).............. | H M gun-boat | 3 | .. | 37 | Lieut C G Bullock ........ | 60 |
| Highflyer.............. | H M sc-st corvt | 21 | .. | 240 | C F A Shadwell, C B ...... | 250 |
| Lee (82) .............. | H M gun-boat | 3 | .. | 40 | W. H. Jones .......... | 80 |
| Nimrod .............. | H M sc-st g-vssl | 6 | .. | 110 | G Mends.............. | 180 |
| Opossum (94) .......... | H M gun-boat | 3 | .. | 37 | Balfour.............. | 50 |
| Retribution .......... | H M pad-whlst-fr | 28 | .. | 300 | Charles Barker .......... | 400 |
| La Place .............. | H I M steamer | .. | .. | .. | Kerjegu .............. | .. |
| Gighet ................ | Russian gun-boat | .. | .. | .. | | .. |

### RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

| VESSELS. | FLAG & RIG. | Tons | CAPTAIN. | OWNERS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Welsh .............................. | B. bark | 341 | Endicott | Augustine Heard and Co. |
| Ariel .............................. | B. ship | 592 | Keppell | P. F. Cama and Co |
| Emily Jane .............................. | B. ship | 427 | Vincent | Dent and Co. |
| Polkstone.............................. | B. ship | 406 | | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| Lady Hayes .............................. | B. bark | 384 | Baylis | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| Swallow .............................. | B. bark | 343 | Henderson | Lindsay and Co. |
| Wellington .............................. | B. bark | 472 | Bennett | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.
*Liverpool*—Cambalu, 9th Oct.; Bacchante, 29th do.; and Invincible, 1st Nov.
*Gravesend*—Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 11th Sept.; and Ziba, 11th Oct.
*Deal*—Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.
*Plymouth*—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.
*Sunderland*—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

| | | *Jany.* | *Feby.* | *March* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Augt.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 .......... | | 7 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 3 & 24 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 29 |
| 1851 .......... | | none | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 & 30 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 28 | 31 | none | 3 |
| 1852 .......... | | 6 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 26 | 19 | 24 |
| 1853 | Monthly | 26 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 30 | 20 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 22 |
| | bi-monthly | — | — | — | 19 | 3 & 30 | none | 3 & 29 | none | 9 & 28 | none | 10 | 20 |
| 1854 | Monthly | 28 | 25 | none | 11 & 26 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 28 | none |
| | bi-monthly | 15 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 & 28 | none | 18 | 22 |
| 1855 | Monthly | 16 | none | 3 | none | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | bi-monthly | 16 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| 1856 | Monthly | 11 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 & 6 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 9 & 10 |
| | bi-monthly | — | — | — | — | 21 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 28 | 27 | none |
| 1857 | Monthly | 5 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 6 & 30 | 21 | 14 & 27 | — | 1 & 29 | — | 3 & 30 | — |
| | bi-monthly | — | 2 & 23 | — | 2 & 25 | 21 | — | 14 | 12 | 18 | 28 | 24 | — |
| 1858 | Monthly | 3 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 2 & 28 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 31 | — | 1 |
| | bi-monthly | 1 & 25 | | 24 | — | 2 & 12 | 12 | 28 | 28 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1859 | Monthly | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | bi-monthly | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

| Year ending 30th June, | *Total Black* | *Total Green* | TEA *Total Pounds* | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-45, | .......... | .......... | 3,800,027 | 6,433 |
| 1845-46, | .......... | .......... | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| 1846-47, | .......... | .......... | 12,494,140 | 15,972 |
| 1847-48, | .......... | .......... | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| 1848-49, | .......... | .......... | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| 1849-50, | .......... | .......... | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |
| 1850-51, | .......... | .......... | 36,722,540 | 17,243 |
| 1851-52, | .......... | .......... | 57,675,000 | 20,631 |
| 1852-53, | .......... | .......... | 69,431,000 | 28,076 |
| 1853-54, | .......... | .......... | 50,343,847 | 58,319 |
| 1854-55, | 45,385,816 | 34,835,429 | 80,221,245 | 53,965 |
| 1855-56, | 29,115,273 | 30,184,693 | 59,299,966 | 57,463 |
| 1856-57, | 12,470,686 | 28,143,704 | 40,914,390 | 92,160 |
| 1857-58, | 23,978,114 | 25,988,527 | 51,317,003 | 66,391 |

| | TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. | | | | TO THE UNITED STATES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending 30th June, | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Lbs.* | SILK *Total Bales* | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Lbs.* | SILK *Total Bales* |
| .... 1847-48, .... | .......... | .......... | 11,372,141 | 19,117 | 226,636 | 1,514,151 | 1,740,787 | ...... |
| .... 1848-49, .... | .......... | .......... | 12,310,363 | 15,915 | 616,257 | 2,370,075 | 2,986,332 | 35 |
| .... 1849-50, .... | .......... | .......... | 13,867,497 | 13,162 | 1,648,829 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 | 415 |
| .... 1850-51, .... | .......... | .......... | 21,687,816 | 15,325 | 3,751,899 | 7,316,641 | 11,068,540 | 250 |
| .... 1851-52, .... | .......... | .......... | 31,225,000 | 20,333 | 3,600,000 | 14,400,000 | 18,000,000 | 298 |
| .... 1852-53, .... | .......... | .......... | 38,664,100 | 24,803 | 2,934,700 | 19,965,600 | 22,900,300 | 334 |
| .... 1853-54, .... | .......... | .......... | 29,856,188 | 55,185 | 3,118,200 | 13,584,200 | 16,702,400 | 1,074 |
| .... 1854-55, .... | 39,586,059 | 10,428,036 | 50,014,095 | 53,965 | 1,154,573 | 22,584,308 | 23,738,881 | ...... |
| .... 1855-56, .... | 24,668,430 | 8,543,424 | 33,211,854 | 56,275 | 289,442 | 20,650,537 | 20,939,979 | 1,158 |
| .... 1856-57, .... | 10,607,084 | 10,794,487 | 21,401,571 | 90,523 | 381,553 | 16,886,572 | 17,268,125 | 1,637 |
| .... 1857-58, .... | 22,415,292 | 7,212,648 | 29,627,940 | 65,740 | 315,303 | 17,625,806 | 17,941,109 | 1,608 |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1857, *to 30th June,* 1858.

| DESTINATION. | BLACK TEA Lbs. | GREEN TEA Lbs. | TEA. Total Lbs. | SILK Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To UNITED STATES, .................... | 315,303 | 17,625,806 | 17,941,109 | 1,608 |
| GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise* ........ | 23,042,968 | 7,188,875 | 30,231,843 | 65,685* |
| AUSTRALIA, .................... | .......... | .......... | 852,393 | .......... |
| COASTWISE, .................... | 443,144 | 733,397 | 1,176,541 | .......... |
| CONTINENT, .................... | .......... | .......... | 497,969 | 78 |
| NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, .......... | 43,914 | 309,122 | 353,036 | .......... |
| SAN FRANCISCO, .................... | 83,684 | 42,975 | 126,659 | .......... |
| MANILA, .................... | 64,247 | 72,775 | 137,022 | .......... |
| Total .............. | 23,993,260 | 25,972,950 | 51,317,172 | 67,391 |

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* *From 1st July,* 1858, *to dates.*

| Sailed | | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds* | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 7 | Mirage ................ | 716 | London...... | 453,904 | 256,841 | 710,745 | 379 |
| Sept | 6 | Stornoway ............ | 527 | ..do........ | 137,776 | 111,601 | 249,377 | 3,457 |
| .. | 18 | Challenger ............ | 698 | ..do........ | 221,600 | 218,800 | 440,400 | 3,139 |
| .. | 22 | Jubilee ................ | 764 | ..do........ | 37,533 | 728,316 | 765,869 | 2,329 |
| Nov | 7 | Joseph Fletcher ........ | 672 | ..do........ | 203,200 | 340,500 | 543,700 | 2,311 |
| .. | 14 | Assyrian .............. | 555 | ..do........ | 288,149 | 332,933 | 621,082 | 1,207 |
| .. | 25 | Wellington ............ | 402 | ..do........ | 61,357 | 253,952 | 315,309 | 1,171 |
| .. | 27 | Strathmore ............ | 450 | ..do........ | 429,255 | .......... | 429,255 | 1,351 |
| .. | 28 | Lord of the Isles........ | 691 | ..do........ | 225,691 | 381,772 | 607,463 | 1,451 |
| Dec | 9 | Amicus ................ | 511 | ..do........ | 216,333 | 282,264 | 498,597 | 1,292 |
| .. | 12 | Akbar ................ | 733 | ..do........ | 678,200 | 201,700 | 879,900 | 645 |
| .. | 13 | John Masterman........ | 608 | ..do........ | 453,593 | 262,037 | 715,630 | 703 |
| .. | 25 | Scutari ................ | 543 | ..do........ | 367,090 | 224,894 | 591,984 | 539 |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July,* 1858, *to dates.*

| Sailed | | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds* | *Raw Silk.* Peculs | *Other Silk* | *Silk Piece Goods* Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 2 | Fairy ........ | 629 | NewYork | .......... | 573,110 | 573,110 | 137:16 | ........ | 10,400 |
| .. | 9 | Quickstep .... | 523 | ..do.... | .......... | 706,803 | 706,803 | 19:20 | ........ | ........ |
| .. | 13 | Hotspur ...... | 862 | ..do.... | .......... | 831,290 | 831,290 | 222:19 | ........ | 12,570 |
| .. | 15 | Pampero ...... | 1375 | ..do.... | .......... | 1,265,254 | 1,265,254 | 196:89 | ........ | 3,775 |
| .. | 23 | N. B. Palmer .. | 1399 | ..do.... | .......... | 1,277,100 | 1,277,100 | 25:02 | ........ | 10,500 |
| .. | 31 | Mandarin...... | 776 | ..do .... | .......... | 718,461 | 718,461 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Nov | 7 | Eureka........ | 1041 | ..do.... | .......... | 1,054,328 | 1,054,328 | 36:09 | ........ | ........ |
| .. | 8 | Kate Hastings.. | 448 | ..do.... | .......... | 590,442 | 590,442 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| .. | 8 | Sancho Panza .. | 875 | ..do.... | .......... | 861,500 | 861,500 | 39.95 | ........ | 4,000 |
| .. | 21 | Ino .......... | 895 | ..do.... | .......... | 639,258 | 639,258 | 48:94 | ........ | ........ |
| Dec | 6 | Oscar ........ | 648 | ..do.... | 1,535 | 826,031 | 827,566 | 126:50 | ........ | ........ |
| .. | 17 | Swordfish...... | 1034 | ..do.... | .......... | 820,555 | 820,555 | 20:40 | ........ | 4,850 |
| .. | 19 | Canvass Back .. | 731 | ..do.... | .......... | 750,380 | 750,380 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| .. | 20 | Isaac Jeanes .. | 843 | ..do.... | .......... | 943,133 | 943,133 | 51:77 | ........ | ........ |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July,* 1858.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | *Black Tea* | *Green Tea* | TEA *Total Pounds.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | .................... | .... | .............. | .......... | .......... | .......... |
| ...... | .................... | .... | .............. | .......... | .......... | .......... |

### EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July,* 1858, *to dates.*

| Sailed | | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | SILK *Total Bales* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 15 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | .......... Hongkong .......... | 1,276 |
| Aug | 2 | Aden, str., .......... | 812 | ..........do.......... | 2,051 |
| .. | 15 | Yang-tsze, str.......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 860 |
| .. | 15 | Chusan, str., .......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 2,699 |
| Sept | 2 | Yang-tsze, str.......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 72 |
| .. | 4 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | ..........do.......... | 2,720 |
| .. | 19 | Yang-tsze, str.......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 26 |
| .. | 21 | Norna, str. .......... | 970 | ..........do.......... | 3,023 |
| .. | 24 | Hellespont, str., .......... | 330 | ..........do.......... | 17 |
| .. | 29 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | ..........do.......... | 1,282 |
| Oct | 4 | Lanrick .......... | 283 | ..........do.......... | 199 |
| .. | 5 | Aden, str., .......... | 812 | ..........do.......... | 1,529 |
| .. | 5 | Mary F. Slade .......... | 199 | ..........do.......... | 20 |
| .. | 19 | Yang-tsze, str.......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 10 |
| .. | 23 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | ..........do.......... | 2,268 |
| .. | 29 | Elizabeth .......... | 440 | ..........do....*via* Amoy .......... | 18 |
| .. | 30 | Hellespont, str., .......... | 330 | ..........do.......... | 10 |
| Nov | 7 | Aden, str., .......... | 812 | ..........do.......... | 1,904 |
| .. | 17 | Christian .......... | 176 | ..........do.......... | 34 |
| .. | 22 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | ..........do.......... | 3,048 |
| .. | 28 | Hellespont, str., .......... | 330 | ..........do.......... | 17 |
| .. | 25 | Lanrick .......... | 283 | ..........do....*via* Fuchau .......... | 25 |
| Dec | 4 | Yang-tsze, str.......... | 700 | ..........do.......... | 744 |
| .. | 7 | Aden, str., .......... | 812 | ..........do.......... | 2,470 |
| .. | 22 | Hellespont, str., .......... | 330 | ..........do.......... | 311 |
| .. | 23 | Formosa, str., .......... | 750 | ..........do.......... | 2,955 |
| Jan | 7 | Aden, str., .......... | 812 | ..........do.......... | 2,502 |

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